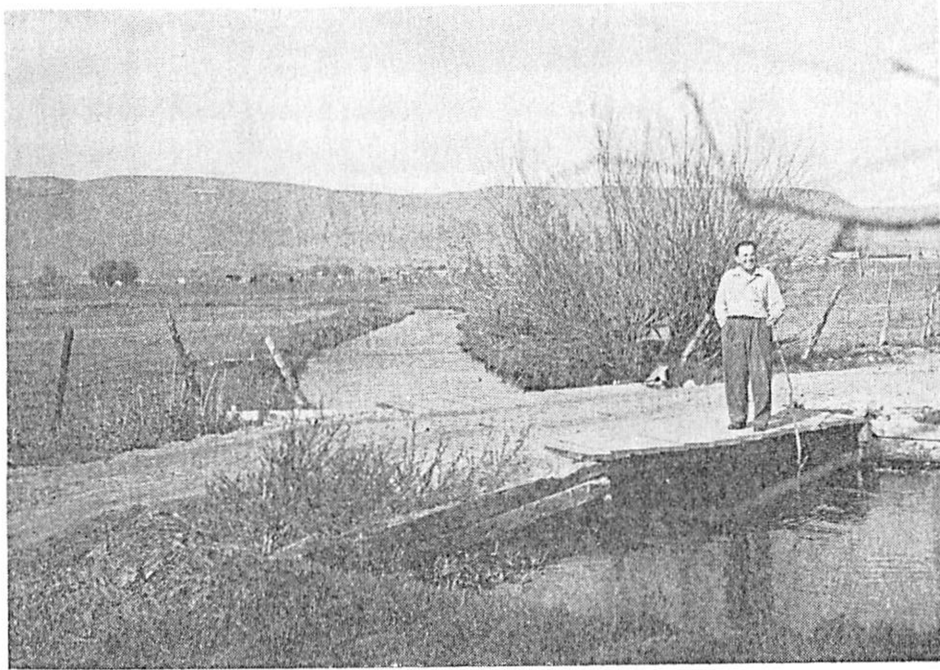
Canal Builders

(see also: Irrigation Companies)

(See also: Surveyors)

was carefully supervised and proportioned out as a dividend on stock held in the ditch. Meetings were regularly held to discuss the maintenance and improvement of the

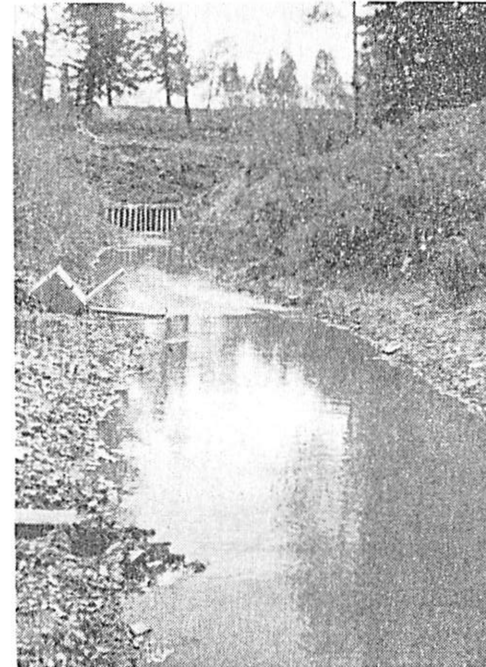


Charleston Upper Canal

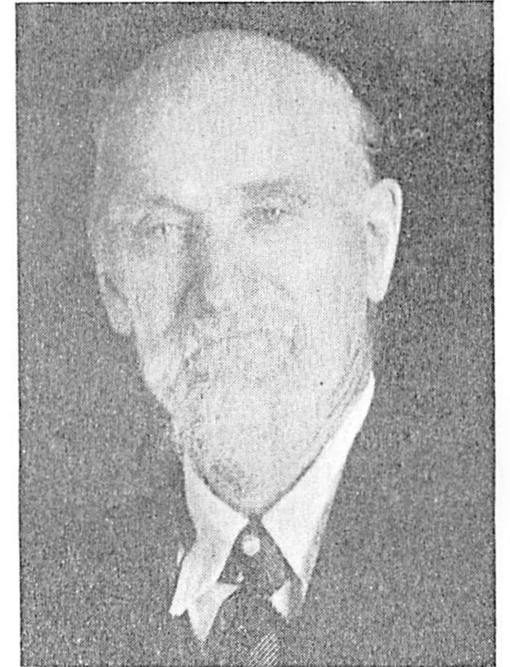
irrigation canal system. The canal and the status of the irrigation water was as important here as was the status of the weather to the midwestern farmer.

The first settlers in Wasatch county were familiar with irrigation. They had come from the surrounding Utah settlements where this means of watering the land was a well-established practice. The very nature of irrigation made cooperation among them necessary except in the most isolated cases. At first they merely dug ditches which ran from the creeks to their adjoining farms and took as much water as they needed. But with the increase of valley population, it was necessary to manage and regulate the amount of water each could

was insufficient water for the new settlers. This was a period when feelings ran high among the two groups. In an endeavor to get more water the new settlers met in



First water to Heber Valley from Colorado watershed. (Daniel)



James Lindsay

the winter of 1878 and determined to go up Center Creek Canyon in the spring to locate reservoir sites. The leader of the group was James Lindsay, and his experiences in the problem of securing water were typical of many of the trials that new settlers underwent at this time.

James Lindsay was born in Scotland in 1849. His father was killed mining coal in 1861, leaving his widow and four sons—Robert, William, James, and Andrew. The Lindsay family was converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and emigrated to America. They came to Heber in 1862 and later homesteaded land

of pork. They also enjoyed venison if a deer came in sight. Among the workmen, "Uncle Billie" Bethers became almost a legend. His hands shook very badly, but he was a crack shot. When deer would come in sight he would pick up a rifle, and while his companions would wonder if he could ever keep the weapon still long enough to shoot, he would aim at his prey and always get it. Tradition has it that he never missed.

Eight-hour days were unknown to the canal workmen, and they labored from dawn to dusk, and then spent the evenings around camp



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Homestead Certificate No. 1283

Application 1858

Whereas There has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved 20th May, 1862, "To secure Homesteads to actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of William Bethers has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the north east quarter of section twenty one, in township four south of range five east of Salt Lake Meridian, in Utah Territory, containing one hundred and sixty acres

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General:

Now know ye, That there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said William Bethers the tract of Land above described: To have and to hold the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said William Bethers and to his heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Chester A. Arthur

By [illegible], Secretary.

S. W. Clark, Recorder of the General Land Office.

Recorded, Vol. 3, Page 316

The official homestead papers for William S. Bethers who was the first white man to establish a permanent home in the Daniel area. The document bears the signature of President Chester A. Arthur and is dated November 15, 1881.

fires spinning tall tales and workmen's yarns. All their wages were in stock in the irrigation company.

Part of the canal route required a 1,000 foot tunnel through the divide into McGuire Canyon. George Muir took the contract to drive the tunnel, and sub-let the work to James and Andrew Lindsay. One started from the east end and the other from the west. When they met, the west end was a foot higher, which caused many problems. During Spring run-offs silt would settle at this point and cause the water to back up. Cave-ins were also a problem in the tunnel, and usually dangerous to clear out.

Three difficult years of sacrifice and labor were required to build the three-mile Strawberry Canal, but by 1889 it was delivering some 33 second-feet of water into the Daniel area. More than $6,000 had been

List of Canals built in Wasatch County:

Daniel Irrigation Co. includes:
- Daniel Creek
- Strawberry Canal p 822
- Willow Creek

Timpanogos Canal

Wasatch Canal

Humbug Canal

Sagebrush "

Charleston Upper Canal

Bircumshaw Springs & Canal in Midway

Spring Creek

Spring Creek Canal Co —
p538
Frank Witt
Pres.

CUP Complex

Natural drainage Creeks:
- Cherry Creek
- Lake Creek
- Center Creek

Diversion Canals

CHARLES JOHN EDWIN AND JULIA SYLVER MORSE ANDERSON



C. J. Edwin Anderson was born February 6, 1893, at Buysville, son of John P. and Eva Sophia Wahlquist Anderson. He married Julia Sylver Morse of Park City on March 14, 1915. She was born at Combination, near Phillipsburg, Mont., on September 10, 1893, the oldest child of George W. and Christian Peterson Morse. Edwin died July 22, 1929.

His sisters, Marie, 14, and Ester, 12, were delighted with their brother and were a great help in caring for him. He was two years old when John built his new brick home.

As he grew older he joined the others in working on the farm and became very adept at all types of work required. His mother said that when Edwin was 12, his father was very ill for a long time, so Edwin took over the management of the farm, doing so well his father let him have charge after that. John was never again very robust. Together John and Edwin built up a fine herd of range cattle and also some dairy cows. Edwin worked a lot on the canals and was a member of one of the canal company boards when the Daniel Creek, Strawberry and Willow Creek Canal companies were consolidated into the Daniel Irrigation Co. He also did much range riding and was an officer in the Heber Horse and Cattle Assn.

When he marred Julia, she was teaching school at Daniel. She is the daughter of George W. and Christina Peterson Morse and was born at Combination, Mont., near Philipsburg. Her father was born at Bradley, Maine, on October 20, 1863, where his father, John W. Morse, was in the sawmill business. When George was 17, he said, his father came to Montana in 1880, after his mother's death, and settled at Philipsburg, where the father established a feed and lumber business. Julia's mother was born at Eldberga, Halland, Sweden, and she came to America when she was 17, staying in Montana, where a sister lived. George and Christina met and were married at Granite, Mont., a famous silver mining camp. After the "silver crash," Julia came to Bingham with her parents and a sister in 1896, and they lived at Highland Boy, where her father worked in the cyanide mills for extracting gold at Highland Boy. They moved to Park City in 1901, where her father helped build the Silver King tramway and for years cared for it, repairing cables for the tramway and mine cages.

Edwin and Julia continued farming and lived with Edwin's mother, widowed December 31, 1913. In August, 1918, Edwin suffered a severe case of measles. That winter he developed arthritis, during which he became very crippled. The disease became worse until his death, July 22, 1929. Julia had been doing most of the farm work. After his death she continued with the work, caring for the cattle and a small flock of sheep they had bought. Neighbors helped with the branding chores. Range riders would bring her stock home until her boys could help, too, and finally take the work over. She handled the irrigation of the farm with the help of her boys. As they grew older and during World War II, when her two oldest sons were in the service and only John was at home to help with the farm, they had added acreage, too.

In the spring of 1926 she was appointed secretary-treasurer of the Daniel Irrigation Co. and was still acting in this capacity in 1963. For a few years she made the water tickets. For many years she taught literary and social science lessons in Relief Society and was social science leader on the stake board under Violet Olpin. She taught the Trail Builders in Primary and also taught in the YWMIA and 4-H classes in sewing under Russell Keetch, county agent.

Their children are:

Lyle Bernice, born May 23, 1916.
Morse Edwin, born May 18, 1918.
Georgia Lucile, born May 12, 1920.
George Ellsworth, born October 13, 1923
John Melville, born April 24, 1928.

4-H Teacher
irrigation secretary

She – historian
teacher

He – Farmer
Cattle raiser
Dairyman
canal builder
canal board member
Sheep raiser

JOHN PETER AND EVA SOPHIA WAHLQUIST ANDERSON



John Peter Anderson was born in Ostergotland, Sweden, on October 7, 1852, a son of Anders and Anna Lena Ekstrom Anderson. He married Eva Sophia Wahlquist in Soderkoping (So-der-shuh-ping), Sweden, on May 18, 1878. She was born February 25, 1858, at Mogata, Ostergotland, daughter of Anders Fredric and Anna Cathrina Wahlquist. John died December 31, 1913, and Sophia died June 2, 1921, at Daniel.

848

Eva Sophia Wahlquist was working in Norrkoping, Sweden, at the time her mother, Anna C. Wahlquist, left for America.

Her husband was a son of Anders and Anna Lena Ekstrom Anderson. Their daughters, Eva Maria Althea, was born April 24, 1879, and Esther Sophia Aqualine, born May 22, 1882, at Soderkoping.

Conditions in Sweden were impossible for making a living for his family, no matter how he tried, so John Peter borrowed money to pay their way to Utah. He was a fine carpenter, the trade he was apprenticed to in Sweden.

Maria was four and Esther one year old when they left for America on June 11, 1883. They arrived in Salt Lake on July 7, 1883. Esther was ill most of the way. Swen Bjorkman, Sophia's brother-in-law, met them at the tithing house in Salt Lake to haul them and their belongings on the two-day trip to Buysville. Their destination was her mother Anna Wahlquist's home.

Immediately Mr. Anderson and Charles Wahlquist went to the canyon to get more logs to build the Wahlquist home. Here they lived a couple of years while getting their cabin built. Everyone worked hard to clear the land for farming.

On February 6, 1893, Charles John Edwin was born. Maria, then 14, cared for her mother and did household chores. That same year she cooked for a crew of men who were building canals to bring irrigation water over from Strawberry Valley for Daniel Creek settlers.

In 1894, Mr. Anderson started a crew molding and burning brick from the earth at the foot of the hill south of the cabin. In 1895 a crew started to build the brick home. Sophia and the girls made cheese and butter from milk produced by their cows, and John bought produce from neighbors to sell at Park City in order to raise funds for building. John built barns for neighbors and worked on canals to bring water from Strawberry and Daniel Canyon for the fields. As his son grew older they acquired some range stock and built up a nice herd and farm.

While the Buysville and Daniel schoolhouses were being pulled together for the new Daniel Ward community school and Church house, the Anderson's large rooms in the brick home were used for all Church meetings.

Mr. Anderson was a member of the precinct school board also, and a director in irrigation companies.

Maria was at home to care for her parents until they passed away.

They were a kindly, generous couple and full of fun, always willing to do more than their share.

Canal Builder

JOHN PETER AND EVA SOPHIA WAHLQUIST ANDERSON



John Peter Anderson was born in Ostergotland, Sweden, on October 7, 1852, a son of Anders and Anna Lena Ekstrom Anderson. He married Eva Sophia Wahlquist in Soderkoping (So-der-shuh-ping), Sweden, on May 18, 1878. She was born February 25, 1858, at Mogata, Ostergotland, daughter of Anders Fredric and Anna Cathrina Wahlquist. John died December 31, 1913, and Sophia died June 2, 1921, at Daniel.

p 348

Eva Sophia Wahlquist was working in Norrkoping, Sweden, at the time her mother, Anna C. Wahlquist, left for America.

Her husband was a son of Anders and Anna Lena Ekstrom Anderson. Their daughters, Eva Maria Althea, was born April 24, 1879, and Esther Sophia Aqualine, born May 22, 1882, at Soderkoping.

Conditions in Sweden were impossible for making a living for his family, no matter how he tried, so John Peter borrowed money to pay their way to Utah. He was a fine carpenter, the trade he was apprenticed to in Sweden.

Maria was four and Esther one year old when they left for America on June 11, 1883. They arrived in Salt Lake on July 7, 1883. Esther was ill most of the way. Swen Bjorkman, Sophia's brother-in-law, met them at the tithing house in Salt Lake to haul them and their belongings on the two-day trip to Buysville. Their destination was her mother Anna Wahlquist's home.

Immediately Mr. Anderson and Charles Wahlquist went to the canyon to get more logs to build the Wahlquist home. Here they lived a couple of years while getting their cabin built. Everyone worked hard to clear the land for farming.

On February 6, 1893, Charles John Edwin was born. Maria, then 14, cared for her mother and did household chores. That same year she cooked for a crew of men who were building canals to bring irrigation water over from Strawberry Valley for Daniel Creek settlers.

In 1894, Mr. Anderson started a crew molding and burning brick from the earth at the foot of the hill south of the cabin. In 1895 a crew started to build the brick home. Sophia and the girls made cheese and butter from milk produced by their cows, and John bought produce from neighbors to sell at Park City in order to raise funds for building. John built barns for neighbors and worked on canals to bring water from Strawberry and Daniel Canyon for the fields. As his son grew older they acquired some range stock and built up a nice herd and farm.

While the Buysville and Daniel schoolhouses were being pulled together for the new Daniel Ward community school and Church house, the Anderson's large rooms in the brick home were used for all Church meetings.

Mr. Anderson was a member of the precinct school board also, and a director in irrigation companies.

Maria was at home to care for her parents until they passed away.

They were a kindly, generous couple and full of fun, always willing to do more than their share.

DANIEL BAIRD

Daniel Baird was born in Greenock, Undercresent, Scotland, on 31 July 1856. He was the son of Robert Baird and Jane Cumming Baird. His parents were members of the Catholic Church and about 1862 they joined the Mormon Church. They decided to come to America. On May 10, 1863, they, along

with 900 other immigrants, embarked on the ship, "Sunny Shore" at Liverpool, England. They were eight weeks and five days on the ocean. Their food consisted of potatoes, flour, salt, beef, salt pork, split peas, and rice, all rationed out to the families.

Daniel Baird was six years old and had a brother Robert, two years older than himself. Before long these two boys discovered a board missing in the partition between their bunk and the ship store room. They would crawl through the opening, and help themselves to raisins, sweet crackers, etc. which they could fill their pockets with and crawl back into their bunk and enjoy feasting upon their plunder.

His folks moved to Heber City, and the year of the grasshoppers the family lived for six weeks on bran and split peas. One good neighbor had a cow and he would give the children milk to drink. Daniel had various jobs when school was over and when a young man he hauled wood to Salt Lake City.

At one time Bishop Abram Hatch called for volunteers to go and survey south from Provo River. Daniel was one of 30 men who dug a trench, or ditch one foot wide and one half mile long to prove the surveyor's ability. They then built the Wasatch Canal in 1876. The canal was completed and provided irrigation water many of the settlers in the valley. It was made larger as time went on. Daniel was a trustee for eighteen years and was then elected President of the Irrigation Co.

He met and married Mary Alice Barnes who was a daughter of Richard Barnes and Alice Howarth. To them eight children were born: Rolland, Daniel Avery, Richard, Rhea, Myrtle, Bessy, Seth, Thelma.

He acted as president of the Wasatch Irrigation Co. until 1912 when he moved to Albion, Idaho, with his family where he purchased a farm and raised cattle. He acted on the school board of trustees for a number of years; also supervised the construction and maintenance of the roads in the Albion highway district. On 11 May 1949 he died and he was buried in Heber City, Utah.

DANIEL BAIRD

Daniel Baird was born in Greenock, Undercresent, Scotland, on 31 July 1856. He was the son of Robert Baird and Jane Cumming Baird. His parents were members of the Catholic Church and about 1862 they joined the Mormon Church. They decided to come to America. On May 10, 1863, they, along

267

Pioneer
Freighted wood
Canal Builder
Irriga. Co. Pres
Farmer
Cattle raiser
School Board Trustee
Road builder

with 900 other immigrants, embarked on the ship, "Sunny Shore" at Liverpool, England. They were eight weeks and five days on the ocean. Their food consisted of potatoes, flour, salt, beef, salt pork, split peas, and rice, all rationed out to the families.

Daniel Baird was six years old and had a brother Robert, two years older than himself. Before long these two boys discovered a board missing in the partition between their bunk and the ship store room. They would crawl through the opening, and help themselves to raisins, sweet crackers, etc. which they could fill their pockets with and crawl back into their bunk and enjoy feasting upon their plunder.

His folks moved to Heber City, and the year of the grasshoppers the family lived for six weeks on bran and split peas. One good neighbor had a cow and he would give the children milk to drink. Daniel had various jobs when school was over and when a young man he hauled wood to Salt Lake City.

At one time Bishop Abram Hatch called for volunteers to go and survey south from Prevo River. Daniel was one of 30 men who dug a trench, or ditch one foot wide and one half mile long to prove the surveyor's ability. They then built the Wasatch Canal in 1876. The canal was completed and provided irrigation water for many of the settlers in the valley. It was made larger as time went on. Daniel was a trustee for eighteen years and was then elected President of the Irrigation Co.

He met and married Mary Alice Barnes who was a daughter of Richard Barnes and Alice Howarth. To them eight children were born: Rolland, Daniel Avery, Richard, Rhea, Myrtle, Bessy, Seth, Thelma.

He acted as president of the Wasatch Irrigation Co. until 1912 when he moved to Albion, Idaho, with his family where he purchased a farm and raised cattle. He acted on the school board of trustees for a number of years; also supervised the construction and maintenance of the roads in the Albion highway district. On 11 May 1949 he died and he was buried in Heber City, Utah.

EDWARD AND CELESTIA CLARISSA BROMLEY BUYS



Edward Buys was born February 10, 1841, at La Harp, Hancock County, Illinois, son of Hyrum D. and Elizabeth Huntington Buys. He married Celestia Clarissa Bromley on March 23, 1857, in the Salt Lake Endowment House. She was born on June 25, 1849, at Dawsby, Lincolnshire, England, daughter of William and Sarah Bullimore Bromley. He married Margaret Hamilton on June 14, 1876. She was born October 1, 1859, at Spanish Fork, daughter of Henry and Margaret Hamilton. She left him. Edward died January 7, 1914. Celestia died October 28, 1938.

Edward Buys was the eldest son of Hyrum D. Buys, who was born October 22, 1802, in New York City. Elizabeth Huntington Buys was born February 10, 1813, in Albany, New York.

Edward came to Utah on September 15, 1850, in Captain David Evans' company, with his parents, who settled in Bountiful, Utah.

Hyrum was a shoemaker by trade. He furnished a team and helped to get rock to build the Salt Lake Temple. He died quite young, leaving his widow with nine children. Edward worked to help his mother support the family.

Edward met Celestia when he was playing at a dance in Bountiful. She came with her parents to America from England in 1850, as converts to the LDS Church. They came to Utah in June, 1865, with the Samuel D. White company.

They lived in Bountiful, then Salt Lake, and were asked to come to Heber Valley to help make settlements. They came to Charleston and lived on the Joseph E. Taylor farm while Edward built a home. He built the first shingle-roofed house in Charleston. They moved east to Big Hollow from Charleston, where they became the first settlers in this new settlement, which was called Buysville, for Edward Buys. Soon the William Bromleys came, then the Wings, Thackers, Bancrofts, Penfolds, Wahlquists, Andersons, McDonalds, Nelsons, McGuires and others.

Edward built a home with large rooms and added one large room where all Church meetings and other activities were held.

Edward was set apart as superintendent of the Sunday School and Celestia as a Sunday School teacher. William Bromley took care of the Sacrament. Celestia was chosen first president of the Primary Association by Eliza R. Snow and Emmeline B. Wells, and was set apart by Bishop Nymphus C.

Murdock and Edward Buys, his counselor. She remained president of the Primary until they moved to Heber in 1887.

Edward was a High Priest for 15 years and county surveyor for eight years. He was deputy sheriff several years, until suffering a stroke which forced his resignation. He opened the first school in Buysville, Wasatch County. He surveyed Daniel Creek and Timpanogos irrigation water by acre feet and homesteads in Buysville and Daniel. He worked for Brigham Young and his brother on the railroad. He was buried in the Charleston cemetery.

Celestia Buys, better known as "Aunt Clara," was loved by everyone who knew her. She was hurt badly when young and had to use crutches. She never complained, no matter how difficult her life became. She always had a smile for everyone and lived an active, useful life.

She, being an expert with the needle, made all the clothes for the family, including suits for her husband. After she moved to Heber she and Mrs. Duncan opened a millinery shop, both being very adept in making hats and dresses. Mrs. Nymphus Murdock and Mrs. Danielson bought her first hats. Finally illness prevented her from continuing her work. She fell and broke her hip and shoulder, so had to go about in a wheel chair.

In Heber they were neighbors to President Abram Hatch, whose father came to Utah in the same company as the Bromleys. Celestia was one of the first members of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, being the oldest pioneer in Heber at the time of death. She was 89 years old and is buried in Charleston. Her daughter Clara and husband, Alma Cummings, cared for her until her death. They now live in her home.

Edward and Celestia were the parents of: Hyrum D., William Edward, Sarah Elizabeth, Amanda C., Mary Ann, Joseph H., Charlotte, Alma, Martha R., Archie D., Daniel H., Clara May and Celestia C.

As it was a practice request of the Church to practice polygamy, Edward married Margaret Hamilton on June 14, 1876. They separated in 1887 and Margaret married Henry Boren, and they moved to Idaho.

Edward and Margaret's children are: Henry D., Alice J., Margaret J., Rhoda A., Mellissa, Matta E. and Edna A.

WILLIAM AND ANNIE PRICE DAYBELL

William Daybell was born February 24, 1858 at Derbyshire, England, a son of Finity and Mary Draper Daybell. Married Annie Price on November 12, 1877 at Heber City. Annie Price was born June 21, 1858 at Ludlow Shropshire, England, the daughter of James and Ann Price. William died November 29, 1945. Annie died at Heber City February 14, 1920.

When William was six years old, his family emigrated to the United States. Their



party landed at New Orleans and came directly to Utah, arriving at Charleston, December 24, 1864.

William grew to manhood on his father's farm. He later engaged in the dairy business and was successful in both undertakings.

It was after his marriage that William labored as a missionary in Tennessee, from May, 1885 to November, 1887. He was Superintendent of the Sunday School for thirteen years and for twenty-five years an officer in the Sunday School. He was a member of the High Council for ten years and on Feb. 10, 1901 was set apart as Bishop of the Charleston Ward. He was also active in civic work as a County Commissioner for two years, trustee of the Charleston School Board, President of the canal company, road supervisor, stockholder and director of the Charleston Co-op. He was, for the last twenty-six years of his life, Patriarch of the Wasatch Stake.

Annie Daybell held numerous positions in the church, working in the Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association, Relief Society, and serving as President of the Primary Association in the Charleston Ward. In her later years she was called on to take care of the dead, which she did for nineteen years. There were no morticians in the valley then, and she helped dress and lay away sixty-seven people. She was a temple worker all her life.

They were the parents of 11 children: John William, Mary Ann, James Finity, Phebe E., Joseph Franklin, Myrtle, Violet B., Lula, Ernest, Warren.

ROBERT STONE DUKE

Robert Stone Duke was born April 14, 1837, in the state of New York. His parents were early converts to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. As a boy he lived in Nauvoo and was acquainted with Joseph Smith. He remembered the



martyrdom of the Prophet very well, and also was at the meeting of the saints when the mantle of Joseph Smith fell on Brigham Young, and he bore testimony of this until his dying day. When mob violence became the rule in Nauvoo, the Dukes were among those who were forced to leave.

They became pioneers of Utah and Heber Valley. He came to Heber from Provo and carried a plow on his back. He set[illegible] just west of the cemetery section and m[illegible] his home there for over 60 years.

Robert S. Duke became bishop of Heber East Ward and was a servant to his people. He visited the sick, comforted the bereaved and ministered to the poor. His last twenty years were served as a Patriarch of Wasatch Stake. For many years he collected milk from the valley farmers and delivered it to Hatch's creamery, north of to[wn]. He was loved and respected by all w[ho] knew him. He died June 16, 1923.

Annie Ross Young Duke was born J[an.] 13, 1839, in Nashville, Tenn. Her father was a carpenter and cabinet maker. He also made beautiful hardwood caskets. Her mother was a seamstress and learned to be a tailor and made men's clothing. Her parents heard the elders of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, accepting the gospel in Nauvoo in 1843. They lived in the basement of John D. Lee's home while h[er] father was building them a two-story br[ick] home.

Her father worked on the Nauvoo Temple and he and her mother had their endowments therein. They lived there until the saints were driven out, in 1846. That summer all the family came down with "chills and fever." Her youngest brother died there.

When they left to come west they were on the ill-fated boat "Saluda," that ble[w]

HBYHts. p 348

Robert S. Duke was born at Albany, New York, April 13, 1837. Came to this valley in the summer of 1859, and took up a piece of land. The next season he moved his family here and built a house and made other improvements.

Among the incidents in his life in the early days of this valley, we might mention that when the road was washed out in the spring of 1862, he went to Provo on foot and carried a plow up the canyon over the snowslide to Heber with which to do his spring plowing. Many interesting incidents and important historical facts in which he has taken part could be mention if time and space would admit of it.

These two persons, John and Robert S. Duke, have taken an active part in the Indian troubles, the construction of canals and the building of school houses, churches and all other public structures. They have cheerfully answered every call to church duties, and each has been honored by appointment to the high ecclesiastical position of patriarch. Robert S. Duke held the office of Bishop in the Heber East Ward from 1884 to 1901.

—o—


Robert S. Duke

Robert Stone Duke

2nd Bishop of Heber 1st Ward ↑ East

Bp 1884 to 1901

1st Counselor: Orson Hicken

2nd ": Henry Ohlwiler

Clerk:

Patriarch 1901